

ON COMPLETE SUBMANIFOLDS WITH PARALLEL MEAN CURVATURE IN PRODUCT SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We prove a Simons type formula for submanifolds with parallel mean curvature vector field in product spaces of type $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, where $M^n(c)$ is a space form with constant sectional curvature c , and then we use it to characterize some of these submanifolds.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1968, James Simons obtained an equation for the Laplacian of the second fundamental form of a minimal submanifold of a Riemannian manifold (see [17]). He then applied this theorem in several ways; in particular by characterizing certain minimal submanifolds of spheres. Over the years, such formulas, nowadays called Simons type equations, proved to be a powerful tool not only for studying minimal submanifolds in Riemannian manifolds, but also, more generally, for studying submanifolds with constant mean curvature (cmc submanifolds) or with parallel mean curvature vector (pmc submanifolds). A special attention was paid to cmc and pmc submanifolds in space forms, articles like [2, 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19] being only a few examples of contributions on this topic in which Simons type formulas are used to prove gap and reduction of codimension theorems. An excellent presentation of the classical result of Simons and some of its applications can be found in the very recent book [9]. The authors point out, for example, how Simons' equation can be used to obtain curvature bounds for minimal surfaces with small total curvature and also curvature estimates for stable minimal surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 , and then, more generally, for stable minimal hypersurfaces in \mathbb{R}^n .

Recently, such equations were obtained for cmc and pmc submanifolds in product spaces of type $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, where $M^n(c)$ stands for an n -dimensional space form with constant sectional curvature c , and then used to characterize some of these submanifolds (see, for example, [6, 12]). More exactly, in [6] the author computed the Laplacian of the second fundamental form of a cmc surface in $M^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, as well as the Laplacian of the traceless part of the Abresch-Rosenberg differential introduced in [1] for such surfaces, whilst in [12] it was found the expression of the Laplacian of $|A_H|^2$ for a pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ with shape operator A and mean curvature vector field H .

In our paper, we first compute the Laplacian of the second fundamental form of a pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ and then we use this Simons type formula to prove some gap theorems for pmc submanifolds in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ when $c > 0$ and the mean curvature vector field H of the submanifold makes a constant angle with the unit vector field ξ tangent to \mathbb{R} , or when $c < 0$ and H is orthogonal to ξ .

Our main results are the following four theorems.

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Theorem 4.4. *Let Σ^m be an immersed complete non-minimal pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > m \geq 3$, $c > 0$, with mean curvature vector field H and second fundamental form σ . If the angle between H and ξ is constant and*

$$|\sigma|^2 + \frac{2c(2m+1)}{m}|T|^2 \leq 2c + \frac{m^2}{m-1}|H|^2,$$

where T is the tangent part of ξ , then Σ^m is a totally umbilical cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$.

Theorem 4.5. *Let Σ^m be an immersed complete non-minimal pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > m \geq 3$, $c < 0$, with mean curvature vector field H and second fundamental form σ . If H is orthogonal to ξ and*

$$|\sigma|^2 + \frac{2c(m+1)}{m}|T|^2 \leq 4c + \frac{m^2}{m-1}|H|^2,$$

then Σ^m is a totally umbilical cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$.

Theorem 4.6. *Let Σ^2 be a complete non-minimal pmc surface in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > 2$, $c > 0$, such that the angle between H and ξ is constant and*

$$|\sigma|^2 + 3c|T|^2 \leq 4|H|^2 + 2c.$$

Then, either

- (1) Σ^2 is pseudo-umbilical and lies in $M^n(c)$; or
- (2) Σ^2 is a torus $\mathbb{S}^1(r) \times \mathbb{S}^1\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{c} - r^2}\right)$ in $M^3(c)$, with $r^2 \neq \frac{1}{2c}$.

Theorem 4.7. *Let Σ^2 be a complete non-minimal pmc surface in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > 2$, $c < 0$, such that H is orthogonal to ξ and*

$$|\sigma|^2 + 5c|T|^2 \leq 4|H|^2 + 4c.$$

Then Σ^2 is pseudo-umbilical and lies in $M^n(c)$.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

Let $M^n(c)$ be a space form, i.e. a simply-connected n -dimensional manifold with constant sectional curvature c . Thus, $M^n(c)$ will be the sphere $\mathbb{S}^n(c)$, the Euclidean space, or the hyperbolic space $\mathbb{H}^n(c)$, as $c > 0$, $c = 0$, or $c < 0$. Now, let us consider the product manifold $\bar{M} = M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$. The expression of the curvature tensor \bar{R} of such a manifold can be obtained from

$$\langle \bar{R}(X, Y)Z, W \rangle = c\{\langle d\pi Y, d\pi Z \rangle \langle d\pi X, d\pi W \rangle - \langle d\pi X, d\pi Z \rangle \langle d\pi Y, d\pi W \rangle\},$$

where $\pi : \bar{M} = M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M^n(c)$ is the projection map. After a straightforward computation we get

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{R}(X, Y)Z = & c\{\langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y - \langle Y, \xi \rangle \langle Z, \xi \rangle X + \langle X, \xi \rangle \langle Z, \xi \rangle Y \\ & + \langle X, Z \rangle \langle Y, \xi \rangle \xi - \langle Y, Z \rangle \langle X, \xi \rangle \xi\}, \end{aligned}$$

where ξ is the unit vector tangent to \mathbb{R} .

Let Σ^m be an m -dimensional submanifold of \bar{M} . From the equation of Gauss

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R(X, Y)Z, W \rangle &= \langle \bar{R}(X, Y)Z, W \rangle \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \{ \langle A_\alpha Y, Z \rangle \langle A_\alpha X, W \rangle - \langle A_\alpha X, Z \rangle \langle A_\alpha Y, W \rangle \}, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain the expression of its curvature tensor

$$\begin{aligned} R(X, Y)Z &= c \{ \langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y - \langle Y, T \rangle \langle Z, T \rangle X + \langle X, T \rangle \langle Z, T \rangle Y \\ (2.2) \quad &\quad + \langle X, Z \rangle \langle Y, T \rangle T - \langle Y, Z \rangle \langle X, T \rangle T \} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \{ \langle A_\alpha Y, Z \rangle A_\alpha X - \langle A_\alpha X, Z \rangle A_\alpha Y \}, \end{aligned}$$

where T is the component of ξ tangent to Σ^m and A is the shape operator defined by the equation of Weingarten

$$\bar{\nabla}_X V = -A_V X + \nabla_X^\perp V,$$

for any vector field X tangent to Σ^m and any normal vector field V . Here $\bar{\nabla}$ is the Levi-Civita connection on \bar{M} , ∇^\perp is the connection in the normal bundle, and $A_\alpha = A_{E_\alpha}$, $\{E_\alpha\}_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}$ being a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle.

Definition 2.1. A submanifold Σ^m of $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ is called a *vertical cylinder* over Σ^{m-1} if $\Sigma^m = \pi^{-1}(\Sigma^{m-1})$, where $\pi : M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M^n(c)$ is the projection map and Σ^{m-1} is a submanifold of $M^n(c)$.

It is easy to see that vertical cylinders $\Sigma^m = \pi^{-1}(\Sigma^{m-1})$ are characterized by the fact that ξ is tangent to Σ^m .

Definition 2.2. If the mean curvature vector field H of a submanifold Σ^m is parallel in the normal bundle, i.e. $\nabla^\perp H = 0$, then Σ^m is called a *pmc submanifold*.

Remark 2.1. It is straightforward to verify that $\Sigma^m = \pi^{-1}(\Sigma^{m-1})$ is a pmc vertical cylinder in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ if and only if Σ^{m-1} is a pmc submanifold in $M^n(c)$. Moreover, the mean curvature vector field of Σ^m is $H = \frac{m-1}{m}H_0$, where H_0 is the mean curvature vector field of Σ^{m-1} .

We end this section by recalling the following three results, which we shall use later in this paper.

Lemma 2.3 ([7]). *Let a_1, \dots, a_m , where $m > 1$, and b be real numbers such that*

$$(2.3) \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)^2 \geq (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + b.$$

Then, for all $i \neq j$, we have

$$(2.4) \quad 2a_i a_j \geq \frac{b}{n-1}.$$

Moreover, if the inequality (2.3) is strict, then so are the inequalities (2.4).

Lemma 2.4 ([14]). *Let A_1, \dots, A_p , where $p \geq 2$, be symmetric $m \times m$ matrices. Then*

$$\sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^p \{ N(A_\alpha A_\beta - A_\beta A_\alpha) + (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2 \} \leq \frac{3}{2} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^p N(A_\alpha) \right)^2,$$

where $N(A) = \text{trace}(A^t A)$. Equality holds if and only if either

- (1) $A_1 = \dots = A_p = 0$; or

- (2) only two matrices A_{α_0} and A_{β_0} are different from the null $m \times m$ matrix. Moreover, in this case, $N(A_{\alpha_0}) = N(A_{\beta_0}) = L$ and there exists an orthogonal matrix T such that

$$T^t A_{\alpha_0} T = \sqrt{\frac{L}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T^t A_{\beta_0} T = \sqrt{\frac{L}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem 2.5 (Omori-Yau Maximum Principle, [20]). *If Σ^m is a complete Riemannian manifold with Ricci curvature bounded from below, then for any smooth function $u \in C^2(\Sigma^m)$ with $\sup_{\Sigma^m} u < +\infty$ there exists a sequence of points $\{p_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Sigma^m$ satisfying*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} u(p_k) = \sup_{\Sigma^m} u, \quad |\nabla u|(p_k) < \frac{1}{k} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta u(p_k) < \frac{1}{k}.$$

3. A SIMONS TYPE FORMULA FOR PMC SUBMANIFOLDS IN $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$

Let Σ^m be an m -dimensional pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ with mean curvature vector field H .

In the following, we shall compute the Laplacian of the squared norm of the second fundamental form σ of Σ^m , where σ is defined by the equation of Gauss

$$\bar{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + \sigma(X, Y)$$

for any tangent vector fields X and Y .

Let $\{E_{m+1}, \dots, E_{n+1}\}$ be a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle. Then, normal connection forms $s_{\alpha\beta}$ are determined by

$$\nabla_X^\perp E_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X) E_\beta$$

for any vector field X tangent to Σ^n and any $\alpha \in \{m+1, \dots, n+1\}$. It is easy to see that $s_{\alpha\beta} = -s_{\beta\alpha}$ and that

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X^\perp H &= \frac{1}{m} \nabla_X^\perp (\text{trace } \sigma) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \nabla_X^\perp ((\text{trace } A_\alpha) E_\alpha) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} (X(\text{trace } A_\alpha) - \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X) \text{trace } A_\beta) E_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the mean curvature vector field H is parallel if and only if

$$(3.1) \quad X(\text{trace } A_\alpha) - \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X) \text{trace } A_\beta = 0$$

for all α 's.

Now, from the Codazzi equation,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{R}(X, Y)Z, E_\alpha \rangle &= \langle \nabla_X^\perp \sigma(Y, Z), E_\alpha \rangle - \langle \sigma(\nabla_X Y, Z), E_\alpha \rangle - \langle \sigma(Y, \nabla_X Z), E_\alpha \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle \nabla_Y^\perp \sigma(X, Z), E_\alpha \rangle + \langle \sigma(\nabla_Y X, Z), E_\alpha \rangle + \langle \sigma(X, \nabla_Y Z), E_\alpha \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \bar{R}(X, Y)Z, E_\alpha \rangle &= X(\langle A_\alpha Y, Z \rangle) - \langle \sigma(Y, Z), \nabla_X^\perp E_\alpha \rangle - \langle A_\alpha(\nabla_X Y), Z \rangle \\
&\quad - \langle A_\alpha Y, \nabla_X Z \rangle - Y(\langle A_\alpha X, Z \rangle) + \langle \sigma(X, Z), \nabla_Y^\perp E_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle A_\alpha(\nabla_Y X), Z \rangle + \langle A_\alpha X, \nabla_Y Z \rangle \\
&= \langle (\nabla_X A_\alpha)Y - (\nabla_Y A_\alpha)X, Z \rangle \\
&\quad - \langle \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} (s_{\alpha\beta}(X)A_\beta Y - s_{\alpha\beta}(Y)A_\beta X), Z \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using (2.1), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.2) \quad (\nabla_X A_\alpha)Y &= (\nabla_Y A_\alpha)X + \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} (s_{\alpha\beta}(X)A_\beta Y - s_{\alpha\beta}(Y)A_\beta X) \\
&\quad + c\langle E_\alpha, N \rangle (\langle Y, T \rangle X - \langle X, T \rangle Y),
\end{aligned}$$

where N is the normal part of ξ .

Next, we have the following Weitzenböck formula

$$(3.3) \quad \frac{1}{2}\Delta|A_\alpha|^2 = |\nabla A_\alpha|^2 + \langle \text{trace } \nabla^2 A_\alpha, A_\alpha \rangle,$$

where we extended the metric \langle , \rangle to the tensor space in the standard way.

The second term in the right hand side of (3.3) can be calculated by using a method introduced in [15] and developed in [10].

Let us consider

$$C_\alpha(X, Y) = (\nabla^2 A_\alpha)(X, Y) = \nabla_X(\nabla_Y A_\alpha) - \nabla_{\nabla_X Y} A_\alpha,$$

and note that we have the following Ricci commutation formula

$$(3.4) \quad C_\alpha(X, Y) = C_\alpha(Y, X) + [R(X, Y), A_\alpha].$$

Next, consider an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^m$ in $T_p\Sigma^m$, $p \in \Sigma^m$, extend e_i to vector fields E_i in a neighborhood of p such that $\{E_i\}$ is a geodesic frame field around p , and let us denote $X = E_k$. We have

$$(\text{trace } \nabla^2 A_\alpha)X = \sum_{i=1}^m C_\alpha(E_i, E_i)X.$$

Using equation (3.2), we get, at p ,

$$\begin{aligned}
C_\alpha(E_i, X)E_i &= \nabla_{E_i}((\nabla_X A_\alpha)E_i) \\
&= \nabla_{E_i}((\nabla_{E_i} A_\alpha)X) + \nabla_{E_i}(\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} (s_{\alpha\beta}(X)A_\beta E_i - s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta X)) \\
&\quad + c\nabla_{E_i}(\langle E_\alpha, N \rangle (\langle E_i, T \rangle X - \langle X, T \rangle E_i))
\end{aligned}$$

and then

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.5) \quad C_\alpha(E_i, X)E_i &= C_\alpha(E_i, E_i)X \\
&\quad + \nabla_{E_i}(\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}(s_{\alpha\beta}(X)A_\beta E_i - s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta X)) \\
&\quad + c\langle\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)E_\beta, N\rangle(\langle E_i, T\rangle X - \langle X, T\rangle E_i) \\
&\quad - c\langle A_\alpha E_i, T\rangle(\langle E_i, T\rangle X - \langle X, T\rangle E_i) \\
&\quad + c\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle(\langle A_N E_i, E_i\rangle X - \langle A_N X, E_i\rangle E_i),
\end{aligned}$$

where we used $\sigma(E_i, T) = -\nabla_{E_i}^\perp N$ and $\nabla_{E_i}T = A_N E_i$, which follow from the fact that ξ is parallel, i.e. $\bar{\nabla}\xi = 0$.

We also have, at p ,

$$(3.6) \quad C_\alpha(X, E_i)E_i = \nabla_X((\nabla_{E_i}A_\alpha)E_i),$$

and then, from (3.4), (3.5) and (3.6), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
C_\alpha(E_i, E_i)X &= \nabla_X((\nabla_{E_i}A_\alpha)E_i) + [R(E_i, X), A_\alpha]E_i \\
&\quad - \nabla_{E_i}(\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}(s_{\alpha\beta}(X)A_\beta E_i - s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta X)) \\
&\quad - c\langle\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)E_\beta, N\rangle(\langle E_i, T\rangle X - \langle X, T\rangle E_i) \\
&\quad + c\langle A_\alpha E_i, T\rangle(\langle E_i, T\rangle X - \langle X, T\rangle E_i) \\
&\quad - c\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle(\langle A_N E_i, E_i\rangle X - \langle A_N X, E_i\rangle E_i).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\nabla_{E_i}A_\alpha$ is symmetric, from (3.2) one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.7) \quad \langle\sum_{i=1}^m(\nabla_{E_i}A_\alpha)E_i, Z\rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^m\langle E_i, (\nabla_{E_i}A_\alpha)Z\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m\langle E_i, (\nabla_ZA_\alpha)E_i\rangle \\
&\quad - \sum_{i=1}^m\langle\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(Z)A_\beta E_i, E_i\rangle \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^m\langle\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta E_i, Z\rangle \\
&\quad + c\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle\sum_{i=1}^m\langle E_i, \langle Z, T\rangle E_i - \langle E_i, T\rangle Z\rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

which, together with (3.1), leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.8) \quad \langle\sum_{i=1}^m(\nabla_{E_i}A_\alpha)E_i, Z\rangle &= Z(\text{trace } A_\alpha) - \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(Z)\text{trace } A_\beta \\
&\quad + \langle\sum_{i=1}^m\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta E_i + c(m-1)\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle T, Z\rangle \\
&= \langle\sum_{i=1}^m\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1}s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta E_i + c(m-1)\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle T, Z\rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

for any vector Z tangent to Σ^m .

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.9) \quad (\text{trace } \nabla^2 A_\alpha) X &= \sum_{i=1}^m C_\alpha(E_i, E_i) X \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} \{X(s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i))A_\beta E_i + s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)\nabla_X A_\beta E_i \\
&\quad - E_i(s_{\alpha\beta}(X))A_\beta E_i - s_{\alpha\beta}(X)\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta E_i \\
&\quad + E_i(s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i))A_\beta X + s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta X\} \\
&\quad + c(m-1)\langle \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X)E_\beta, N \rangle T \\
&\quad - c \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)E_\beta, N \rangle (\langle E_i, T \rangle X - \langle X, T \rangle E_i) \\
&\quad + c\langle A_\alpha T, T \rangle X - c\langle X, T \rangle A_\alpha T - cm\langle E_\alpha, N \rangle \langle H, N \rangle X \\
&\quad + cm\langle E_\alpha, N \rangle A_N X - c(m-1)\langle A_\alpha T, X \rangle T \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^m [R(E_i, X), A_\alpha] E_i.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, using the Ricci equation

$$\langle R^\perp(X, Y)E_\alpha, E_\beta \rangle = \langle [A_\alpha, A_\beta]X, Y \rangle + \langle \bar{R}(X, Y)E_\alpha, E_\beta \rangle,$$

we get, after a straightforward computation,

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.10) \quad &\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} (X(s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i))A_\beta E_i - E_i(s_{\alpha\beta}(X))A_\beta E_i) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} ((\nabla_X s_{\alpha\beta})(E_i)A_\beta E_i - (\nabla_{E_i} s_{\alpha\beta})(X)A_\beta E_i) \\
&= \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} A_\beta [A_\alpha, A_\beta] X - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta,\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\gamma}(E_i)s_{\gamma\beta}(X)A_\beta E_i \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta,\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\gamma}(X)s_{\gamma\beta}(E_i)A_\beta E_i.
\end{aligned}$$

From (3.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.11) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)\nabla_X A_\beta E_i &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)(\nabla_X A_\beta)E_i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)\{(\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta)X \\
&\quad - c\langle E_\beta, N \rangle (\langle X, T \rangle E_i - \langle E_i, T \rangle X) \\
&\quad - \sum_{\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} (s_{\beta\gamma}(E_i)A_\gamma X - s_{\beta\gamma}(X)A_\gamma E_i)\}.
\end{aligned}$$

We use now (3.8) to compute

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.12) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X)\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta E_i &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X)(\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta)E_i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\beta,\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X)s_{\beta\gamma}(E_i)A_\gamma E_i \\
&\quad + c(m-1)\langle \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X)E_\beta, N \rangle T.
\end{aligned}$$

From the Gauss equation (2.2) of Σ^m , we get

$$(3.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m R(E_i, X) A_\alpha E_i &= c\{A_\alpha X - (\text{trace } A_\alpha)X + (\text{trace } A_\alpha)\langle X, T\rangle T \\ &\quad - \langle A_\alpha X, T\rangle T - \langle X, T\rangle A_\alpha T + \langle A_\alpha T, T\rangle X\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} \{A_\beta A_\alpha A_\beta X - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))A_\beta X\}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.14) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m A_\alpha R(E_i, X) E_i &= -c\{(m-1-|T|^2)A_\alpha X - (m-2)\langle X, T\rangle A_\alpha T\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} \{A_\alpha A_\beta^2 X - (\text{trace } A_\beta)A_\alpha A_\beta X\}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, taking into account that

$$E_i(s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i))A_\beta X = (\nabla_{E_i}s_{\alpha\beta})(E_i)A_\beta X$$

and then replacing (3.10), (3.11), (3.12), (3.13) and (3.14) in (3.9), we obtain, after a long but straightforward computation,

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle \text{trace } \nabla^2 A_\alpha, A_\alpha \rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle (\text{trace } \nabla^2 A_\alpha)E_i, A_\alpha E_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} 2s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i) \text{trace}((\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta)A_\alpha) \right. \\ &\quad - \sum_{\beta,\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\gamma}(E_i)s_{\gamma\beta}(E_i) \text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta) \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} (\nabla_{E_i}s_{\alpha\beta})(E_i) \text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta) \right\} \\ &\quad + c\{(m-|T|^2)|A_\alpha|^2 - 2m|A_\alpha T|^2 + 3(\text{trace } A_\alpha)\langle A_\alpha T, T\rangle \\ &\quad + m(\text{trace}(A_N A_\alpha))\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle - (\text{trace } A_\alpha)^2 \\ &\quad - m(\text{trace } A_\alpha)\langle H, N\rangle\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} \{(\text{trace } A_\beta)(\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_\beta)) + \text{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 \\ &\quad - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2\}. \end{aligned}$$

From equation (3.3), we know that

$$(3.16) \quad \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\sigma|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \Delta|A_\alpha|^2 = \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \{|\nabla A_\alpha|^2 + \langle \text{trace } \nabla^2 A_\alpha, A_\alpha \rangle\},$$

and, in order to estimate this Laplacian, we first note that

$$\sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} (\text{trace } A_\alpha)\langle A_\alpha T, T\rangle = m\langle \sigma(T, T), H\rangle, \quad \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} (\text{trace}(A_N A_\alpha))\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle = |A_N|^2,$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} (\text{trace } A_\alpha)\langle H, N\rangle\langle E_\alpha, N\rangle = m\langle H, N\rangle^2, \quad \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} (\text{trace } A_\alpha)^2 = m^2|H|^2,$$

and, since $s_{\alpha\beta} = -s_{\beta\alpha}$, that

$$\sum_{\alpha,\beta=m+1}^{n+1} (\nabla_{E_i} s_{\alpha\beta})(E_i) \operatorname{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta) = 0.$$

Next, we easily get

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla^\perp \sigma)(X, Y, Z) &= \nabla_X^\perp \sigma(Y, Z) - \sigma(\nabla_X Y, Z) - \sigma(Y, \nabla_X Z) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \langle (\nabla_X A_\alpha)Y - \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X)A_\beta Y, Z \rangle E_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

for all tangent vector fields X, Y and Z , and then

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla^\perp \sigma|^2 &= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^m |(\nabla^\perp \sigma)(E_i, E_j, E_k)|^2 \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \sum_{i,j=1}^m \langle (\nabla_{E_i} A_\alpha)E_j - \sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i)A_\beta E_j, \\ &\quad (\nabla_{E_i} A_\alpha)E_j - \sum_{\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\gamma}(E_i)A_\gamma E_j \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which means that

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla^\perp \sigma|^2 &= \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \{ |\nabla A_\alpha|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (\sum_{\beta=m+1}^{n+1} 2s_{\alpha\beta}(E_i) \operatorname{trace}((\nabla_{E_i} A_\beta)A_\alpha) \\ &\quad - \sum_{\beta,\gamma=m+1}^{n+1} s_{\alpha\gamma}(E_i)s_{\gamma\beta}(E_i) \operatorname{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta)) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.15) and (3.16), we can state the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *Let Σ^m be a pmc submanifold of $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, with mean curvature vector field H , shape operator A , and second fundamental form σ . Then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\sigma|^2 &= |\nabla^\perp \sigma|^2 + c\{(m - |T|^2)|\sigma|^2 - 2m \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} |A_\alpha T|^2 \\ &\quad + 3m\langle\sigma(T, T), H\rangle + m|A_N|^2 - m^2\langle H, N\rangle^2 - m^2|H|^2\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha,\beta=m+1}^{n+1} \{(\operatorname{trace} A_\beta)(\operatorname{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_\beta)) + \operatorname{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 \\ &\quad - (\operatorname{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\{E_\alpha\}_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}$ is a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle.

Corollary 3.2. *If Σ^m is a minimal submanifold of $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\sigma|^2 &= |\nabla^\perp \sigma|^2 + c\{(m - |T|^2)|\sigma|^2 - 2m \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} |A_\alpha T|^2 + m|A_N|^2\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha,\beta=m+1}^{n+1} \{\operatorname{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 - (\operatorname{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, let us consider Σ^m a non-minimal pmc submanifold of $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ and then, for any normal vector field V , define $\phi_V = A_V - \frac{\operatorname{trace} A_V}{m} I$, the traceless part of A_V . We shall also consider ϕ the traceless part of σ , given by

$$\phi(X, Y) = \sigma(X, Y) - \langle X, Y \rangle H.$$

It is easy to see that $\nabla^\perp \phi = \nabla^\perp \sigma$, $|\sigma|^2 = |\phi|^2 + m|H|^2$ and $|A_V|^2 = |\phi_V|^2 + \frac{(\operatorname{trace} A_V)^2}{m}$. It is also easy to obtain, from the Ricci equation, that if a normal vector field V is parallel in the normal bundle, then $[A_V, A_U] = 0$ for all normal vector fields U .

Let $\{E_{m+1}, \dots, E_{n+1}\}$ be a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle such that $E_{m+1} = \frac{H}{|H|}$. Then, we obtain the following corollary directly from Proposition 3.1.

Corollary 3.3. *If Σ^m is a non-minimal pmc submanifold of $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\phi|^2 &= |\nabla^\perp\phi|^2 + (c(m - |T|^2) + m|H|^2)|\phi|^2 - 2cm \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} |\phi_\alpha T|^2 \\ &\quad - cm\langle\phi(T, T), H\rangle + cm|\phi_N|^2 + m|H| \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \text{trace}(\phi_\alpha^2 \phi_{m+1}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha, \beta > m+1} \text{trace}[\phi_\alpha, \phi_\beta]^2 - \sum_{\alpha, \beta = m+1}^{n+1} (\text{trace}(\phi_\alpha \phi_\beta))^2. \end{aligned}$$

In the following, we shall compute the Laplacian of the squared norm of the tangent part T of ξ .

As above, let us consider an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^m$ in $T_p\Sigma^m$, $p \in \Sigma^m$, and then extend e_i to vector fields E_i in a neighborhood of p such that $\{E_i\}$ is a geodesic frame field around p . Then, at p , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|T|^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\langle \nabla_{E_i} T, \nabla_{E_i} T \rangle + \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} T, T \rangle) \\ &= |A_N|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \nabla_{E_i} A_N E_i, T \rangle \end{aligned}$$

and, since $\nabla_X A_N$ is symmetric,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \nabla_{E_i} A_N E_i, T \rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle (\nabla_{E_i} A_N) E_i, T \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle (\nabla_{E_i} A_N) T, E_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \nabla_{E_i} A_N T - A_N \nabla_{E_i} T, E_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_T T - \nabla_{\nabla_{E_i} T} T, E_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_T T + \nabla_{[T, E_i]} T, E_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\langle \nabla_T \nabla_{E_i} T, E_i \rangle - \langle R(T, E_i)T, E_i \rangle) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\langle \nabla_T A_N E_i, E_i \rangle - \langle R(T, E_i)T, E_i \rangle) \\ &= T(\text{trace } A_N) - \sum_{i=1}^m \langle R(T, E_i)T, E_i \rangle \\ &= mT(\langle H, N \rangle) - \sum_{i=1}^m \langle R(T, E_i)T, E_i \rangle \\ &= -m\langle\sigma(T, T), H\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^m \langle R(T, E_i)T, E_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where we used $\nabla_X T = A_N X$ and $\nabla_X^\perp N = -\sigma(X, T)$.

From the Gauss equation (2.2), it follows that

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \langle R(T, E_i)T, E_i \rangle = c(1-m)|T|^2(1-|T|^2) + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \{|A_\alpha T|^2 - (\text{trace } A_\alpha) \langle A_\alpha T, T \rangle\},$$

and then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|T|^2 &= |A_N|^2 - m\langle\sigma(T, T), H\rangle + c(m-1)|T|^2(1-|T|^2) \\ &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} \{|A_\alpha T|^2 - (\text{trace } A_\alpha) \langle A_\alpha T, T \rangle\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\{E_\alpha\}_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}$ is a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle.

We conclude with the following proposition.

Proposition 3.4. *Let Σ^m be an m -dimensional pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, with shape operator A . Then we have*

$$\frac{1}{2}\Delta|T|^2 = |A_N|^2 + c(m-1)|T|^2(1-|T|^2) - \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}|A_\alpha T|^2.$$

4. SOME GAP THEOREMS FOR PMC SUBMANIFOLDS IN $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$

In this Section we shall present some applications of Propositions 3.1 and 3.4 in the study of pmc submanifolds. First we have the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *Let Σ^m be an immersed complete pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ with second fundamental form σ . If*

$$\sup_{\Sigma^m}\{|\sigma|^2 + c(m-1)|T|^2\} < \max\{0, c(m-1)\},$$

then either

- (1) Σ^m lies in $M^n(c)$, if $c > 0$; or
- (2) Σ^m is a vertical cylinder $\pi^{-1}(\Sigma^{m-1})$ over a pmc submanifold Σ^{m-1} in $M^n(c)$, if $c < 0$.

Proof. Let us consider first the case when $c > 0$. Then, from Proposition 3.4, using our hypothesis, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|T|^2 &= |A_N|^2 + c(m-1)|T|^2(1-|T|^2) - \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}|A_\alpha T|^2 \\ &\geq |T|^2(c(m-1)(1-|T|^2) - |\sigma|^2) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Next, let us consider a local orthonormal frame field $\{E_i\}_{i=1}^m$ on Σ^m , X a unit tangent vector field, and $\{E_\alpha\}_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}$ an orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle. From equation (2.2), we get the expression of the Ricci curvature of our submanifold

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ric } X &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle R(E_i, X)X, E_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \{c(|X|^2 - \langle X, E_i \rangle^2 - \langle X, T \rangle^2 + 2\langle X, T \rangle \langle T, E_i \rangle \langle X, E_i \rangle) \\ &\quad - \langle T, E_i \rangle^2 |X|^2) + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} (\langle A_\alpha E_i, E_i \rangle \langle A_\alpha X, X \rangle - \langle A_\alpha X, E_i \rangle^2)\} \\ &= c(m-1 - |T|^2 - (m-2)\langle X, T \rangle^2) + m\langle A_H X, X \rangle - \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} |A_\alpha X|^2. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ric } X &\geq c(m-1)(1-|T|^2) - m|A_H X| - \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} |A_\alpha X|^2 \\ &\geq -m|A_H| - |\sigma|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|\sigma|$ is bounded by hypothesis, we can see that the Ricci curvature is bounded from below, and then the Omori-Yau Maximum Principle holds on Σ^m .

Therefore, we can use Theorem 2.5 with $u = |T|^2$. It follows that there exists a sequence of points $\{p_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Sigma^m$ satisfying

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |T|^2(p_k) = \sup_{\Sigma^m} |T|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta|T|^2(p_k) < \frac{1}{k}.$$

Since $\sup_{\Sigma^m} \{|\sigma|^2 + c(m-1)|T|^2\} < c(m-1)$, it follows that $0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |T|^2(p_k) = \sup_{\Sigma^m} |T|^2$, which means that $T = 0$, i.e. Σ^m lies in $M^n(c)$.

When $c < 0$, we come to the conclusion in the same way as above, using the facts that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\Delta|N|^2 &= -\frac{1}{2}\Delta|T|^2 = -|A_N|^2 - c(m-1)|T|^2(1-|T|^2) + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1} |A_\alpha T|^2 \\ &\geq |N|^2(-|\sigma|^2 - c(m-1)|T|^2) \\ &\geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

and that

$$\text{Ric } X \geq c(m-1) - m|A_H| - |\sigma|^2,$$

and then applying Theorem 2.5 to function $u = |N|^2$. \square

For minimal submanifolds in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, with $c > 0$, we have the following result.

Proposition 4.2. *Let Σ^m be a complete minimal submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, with $c > 0$. If*

$$\sup_{\Sigma^m} \{3|\sigma|^2 + 2c(2m+1)|T|^2\} < 2cm,$$

then Σ^m is a totally geodesic submanifold in $M^n(c)$.

Proof. From Corollary 3.2, since Schwarz inequality implies that $|A_\alpha T|^2 \leq |T|^2|A_\alpha|^2$, using $|A_N|^2 \geq 0$ and Lemma 2.4, we obtain

$$\Delta|\sigma|^2 \geq -(3|\sigma|^2 + 2c((2m+1)|T|^2 - m))|\sigma|^2 \geq 0.$$

As we have seen, since $|\sigma|$ is bounded, the Ricci curvature of Σ^m is bounded from below, and then we can apply the Omori-Yau Maximum Principle to function $u = |\sigma|^2$. One obtains that there exists a sequence of points $\{p_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Sigma^m$ satisfying

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma|^2(p_k) = \sup_{\Sigma^m} |\sigma|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta|\sigma|^2(p_k) < \frac{1}{k},$$

from where it follows that $0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma|^2(p_k) = \sup_{\Sigma^m} |\sigma|^2$, which means that $\sigma = 0$. Moreover, $A_N = 0$ and then the hypothesis imply that $|T|^2 = \text{constant} < 1$. From Proposition 3.4, it follows that $T = 0$, which means that our submanifold is totally geodesic in $M^n(c)$. \square

Before stating our first main result, we shall prove the following lemma, which shall be then used in its proof.

Lemma 4.3. *Let Σ^m be an immersed non-minimal pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ with mean curvature vector field H . Then we have*

$$\Delta\langle H, N \rangle = -c(m-1)|T|^2\langle H, N \rangle - \text{trace}(A_H A_N).$$

Proof. Let $\{E_i\}_{i=1}^m$ be a geodesic frame field around a point $p \in \Sigma^m$. Then, since H is parallel and $\nabla_X^\perp N = -\sigma(X, T)$, we have, at p ,

$$\Delta\langle H, N \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m E_i(E_i(\langle H, N \rangle)) = -\sum_{i=1}^m E_i(\langle A_H T, E_i \rangle).$$

Using the facts that $\nabla_X A_H$ is symmetric and that $\nabla_X T = A_N X$, and also equation (3.7), we get

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \langle H, N \rangle &= -\sum_{i=1}^m E_i (\langle A_H T, E_i \rangle) = -\sum_{i=1}^m \langle \nabla_{E_i} A_H T, E_i \rangle \\ &= -\sum_{i=1}^m (\langle (\nabla_{E_i} A_H) T, E_i \rangle + \langle A_H \nabla_{E_i} T, E_i \rangle) \\ &= -\sum_{i=1}^m \langle (\nabla_{E_i} A_H) E_i, T \rangle - \text{trace}(A_H A_N) \\ &= -c(m-1)|T|^2 \langle H, N \rangle - \text{trace}(A_H A_N).\end{aligned}$$

□

Our main results are similar to those obtained in [5, 8] for the pmc submanifolds of a sphere and Euclidean space, and, again as in the above cited papers, their proofs rely on the use of formulas obtained in Section 3 and of Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4.

Theorem 4.4. *Let Σ^m be a complete non-minimal pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > m \geq 3$, $c > 0$, with mean curvature vector field H and second fundamental form σ . If the angle between H and ξ is constant and*

$$(4.1) \quad |\sigma|^2 + \frac{2c(2m+1)}{m}|T|^2 \leq 2c + \frac{m^2}{m-1}|H|^2,$$

then Σ^m is a totally umbilical cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$.

Proof. We shall prove first that Σ^m actually lies in a space form $M^{m+1}(c)$, and, in order to do that, we will show that, if $\{E_{m+1}, \dots, E_{n+1}\}$ is a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle such that $E_{m+1} = \frac{H}{|H|}$, then $A_\alpha = 0$ for all $\alpha > m+1$.

Let us recall now a formula proved in [12], which can be also obtained as a particular case of the computation in Section 3, taking into account that, since E_{m+1} is parallel, we have $[A_{m+1}, A_\alpha] = 0$ for all $\alpha \geq m+1$,

$$\begin{aligned}(4.2) \quad \frac{1}{2}\Delta|A_{m+1}|^2 &= |\nabla A_{m+1}|^2 + c\{(m-|T|^2)|A_{m+1}|^2 - 2m|A_{m+1}T|^2 \\ &\quad + 3m\langle\sigma(T, T), H\rangle + m(\text{trace}(A_N A_{m+1}))\langle E_{m+1}, N\rangle \\ &\quad - m^2\langle H, N\rangle^2 - m^2|H|^2\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^{n+1}\{(\text{trace } A_\alpha)(\text{trace}(A_{m+1}^2 A_\alpha)) - (\text{trace}(A_{m+1} A_\alpha))^2\}.\end{aligned}$$

Next, we define the function $|\mathcal{A}|^2$ on Σ^m by $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = \sum_{\alpha>m+1} |A_\alpha|^2$, and, using (4.2), we obtain, from Proposition 3.1, that

$$\begin{aligned}(4.3) \quad \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\mathcal{A}|^2 &= \sum_{\alpha>m+1} |\nabla^* A_\alpha|^2 + c\{(m-|T|^2)|\mathcal{A}|^2 - 2m \sum_{\alpha>m+1} |A_\alpha T|^2 \\ &\quad + m|A_N|^2 - m(\text{trace}(A_N A_{m+1}))\langle E_{m+1}, N\rangle\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha>m+1}\{(\text{trace } A_{m+1})(\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_{m+1})) - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_{m+1}))^2\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha,\beta>m+1}\{\text{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2\},\end{aligned}$$

where ∇^* is the sum of the tangent and normal connections and

$$\nabla_X^* A_\alpha = \nabla_X A_\alpha - \sum_{\beta>m+1} s_{\alpha\beta}(X) A_\beta.$$

The Schwarz inequality implies that

$$(4.4) \quad - \sum_{\alpha > m+1} |A_\alpha T|^2 \geq -|T|^2 \sum_{\alpha > m+1} |A_\alpha|^2 = -|T|^2 |\mathcal{A}|^2.$$

From Lemma 4.3, since $\langle H, N \rangle = \text{constant}$, we have

$$(4.5) \quad |A_N|^2 - (\text{trace}(A_N A_{m+1})) \langle E_{m+1}, N \rangle = |A_N|^2 + c(m-1)|T|^2 \langle E_{m+1}, N \rangle^2 \geq 0.$$

Since $\text{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 = -N(A_\alpha A_\beta - A_\beta A_\alpha)$, using Lemma 2.4, we get

$$(4.6) \quad \sum_{\alpha, \beta > m+1} \{\text{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2\} \geq -\frac{3}{2} \left(\sum_{\alpha > m+1} |A_\alpha|^2 \right)^2 = -\frac{3}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^4.$$

Next, we shall evaluate the term

$$\sum_{\alpha > m+1} \{(\text{trace } A_{m+1})(\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_{m+1})) - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_{m+1}))^2\}$$

in (4.3). In order to do that, we note first that, since $[A_{m+1}, A_\alpha] = 0$, the matrices A_{m+1} and A_α can be diagonalized simultaneously, for each $\alpha > m+1$. Let λ_i and λ_i^α , $i = 1, \dots, m$, be the eigenvalues of A_{m+1} and A_α , respectively. Then, for each $\alpha > m+1$, we have

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\text{trace } A_{m+1})(\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_{m+1})) - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_{m+1}))^2 \\ &= (\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i)(\sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j (\lambda_j^\alpha)^2) - (\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \lambda_i^\alpha)(\sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j \lambda_j^\alpha) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m \lambda_i \lambda_j (\lambda_i^\alpha - \lambda_j^\alpha)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Our hypothesis (4.1) can be written as

$$(m|H|)^2 \geq (m-1)|A_{m+1}|^2 + (m-1) \left(|\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{2c(2m+1)}{m} |T|^2 - 2c \right)$$

which means that

$$(4.8) \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \right)^2 \geq (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^m (\lambda_i)^2 + (m-1) \left(|\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{2c(2m+1)}{m} |T|^2 - 2c \right).$$

Thus, from Lemma 2.3, it follows that

$$(4.9) \quad \lambda_i \lambda_j \geq \frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{c(2m+1)}{m} |T|^2 - c,$$

for $i \neq j$, and then

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m \lambda_i \lambda_j (\lambda_i^\alpha - \lambda_j^\alpha)^2 &\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{c(2m+1)}{m} |T|^2 - c \right) \sum_{i,j=1}^m (\lambda_i^\alpha - \lambda_j^\alpha)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{c(2m+1)}{m} |T|^2 - c \right) \sum_{i,j=1}^m ((\lambda_i^\alpha)^2 - \lambda_i^\alpha \lambda_j^\alpha) \\ &= (\frac{m}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + c(2m+1) |T|^2 - cm) |A_\alpha|^2 \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{c(2m+1)}{m} |T|^2 - c \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^\alpha \right)^2 \\ &= (\frac{m}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + c(2m+1) |T|^2 - cm) |A_\alpha|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Replacing in (4.7), we get

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{\alpha>m+1} \{(\text{trace } A_{m+1})(\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_{m+1})) - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_{m+1}))^2\} \\ & \geq (\frac{m}{2}|\mathcal{A}|^2 + c(2m+1)|T|^2 - cm)|\mathcal{A}|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now, from (4.3), (4.4), (4.5), (4.6) and (4.11), one obtains

$$(4.12) \quad \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\mathcal{A}|^2 \geq \frac{m-3}{2}|\mathcal{A}|^4.$$

As we have seen in Proposition 4.1, the fact that $|\sigma|$ is bounded implies that the Ricci curvature of Σ^m is bounded from below. Therefore we can apply Theorem 2.5 to function $u = |\mathcal{A}|^2$, and we get that there exists a sequence of points $\{p_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Sigma^m$ satisfying

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mathcal{A}|^2(p_k) = \sup_{\Sigma^m} |\mathcal{A}|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta|\mathcal{A}|^2(p_k) < \frac{1}{k}.$$

From the inequality (4.12) it follows that

$$0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \Delta|\mathcal{A}|^2(p_k) \geq (m-3) \sup_{\Sigma^m} |\mathcal{A}|^2 \geq 0,$$

i.e. $(m-3) \sup_{\Sigma^m} |\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$. Therefore, we get that $m = 3$ or $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$.

Next, we shall split our study in two cases as $m \geq 4$ or $m = 3$.

Case I: $m \geq 4$. In this case, we have $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$, and then $A_\alpha = 0$ for all $\alpha > m+1$. Moreover, all inequalities (4.4), (4.5), (4.6) and (4.11) become equalities. Since $A_N = 0$, we get that $|T|^2$ is constant and that $\langle H, N \rangle = 0$. We also have

$$0 = X(\langle H, N \rangle) = \langle H, \nabla_X^\perp N \rangle = -|H|\langle E_{m+1}, \sigma(T, X) \rangle = -|H|\langle A_{m+1}T, X \rangle,$$

for any tangent vector field X . Therefore, from Proposition 3.4, it follows that

$$0 = c(m-1)|T|^2(1-|T|^2),$$

i.e. either $T = 0$ or $T = \pm\xi$.

If $T = \pm\xi$, then Σ^m is a vertical cylinder $\pi^{-1}(\Sigma^{m-1})$ over a pmc submanifold Σ^{m-1} in $M^n(c)$ with second fundamental form σ_0 , satisfying $|\sigma_0| = |\sigma|$, and mean curvature vector field $H_0 = \frac{m}{m-1}H$. Then, condition (4.1) can be rewritten as

$$|\sigma_0|^2 \leq (m-1)|H_0|^2 - \frac{2c(m+1)}{m} < (m-1)|H_0|^2,$$

which is a contradiction, since the squared norm of the traceless part ϕ_0 of σ_0 satisfies

$$0 \leq |\phi_0|^2 = |\sigma_0|^2 - (m-1)|H_0|^2.$$

Hence, we have $T = 0$, i.e. ξ is normal to Σ^m . Since $A_\alpha = 0$ for all $\alpha > m+1$, it follows that the subbundle $L = \text{span}\{\sigma\} = \text{span}\{H\}$ of the normal bundle is parallel, i.e. $\nabla^\perp V \in L$ for all $V \in L$. Now, one can see that $T\Sigma^m \oplus L$ is parallel, orthogonal to ξ , and invariant by the curvature tensor \bar{R} . Using [11, Theorem 2], all these lead to the conclusion that Σ^m lies in an $m+1$ -dimensional totally geodesic submanifold of $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, which is also orthogonal to ξ , i.e. Σ^m is a cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$.

Case II: $m = 3$. We shall prove that $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$ in this situation too, which means, as we have seen above, that Σ^3 is a cmc hypersurface in $M^4(c)$.

Our hypothesis (4.1) implies that the sequence $\{\sigma_{ij}^\alpha(p_k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, where

$$\sigma_{ij}^\alpha = \langle \sigma(E_i, E_j), E_\alpha \rangle,$$

is bounded for all i, j and α . We also know that the sequence $\{|T|^2(p_k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded. Therefore, there exists a subsequence $\{p_{k_r}\}_{k_r \in \mathbb{N}}$ of $\{p_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that the following limits exist

$$\bar{\sigma}_{ij}^\alpha = \lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{ij}^\alpha(p_{k_r}) < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad |\bar{T}|^2 = \lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} |T|^2(p_{k_r}) < \infty,$$

and we denote by

$$\bar{A}_\alpha = \lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} A_\alpha(p_{k_r})$$

the matrix with the entries $\bar{\sigma}_{ij}^\alpha$.

From $\lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} \Delta|\mathcal{A}|^2(p_{k_r}) = 0$, it follows that, when we take the limit after $k_r \rightarrow \infty$, all inequalities (4.4), (4.5), (4.6), and (4.11) become equalities. Then, from (4.6) and (4.11) we obtain

$$(4.13) \quad \sum_{\alpha, \beta > 4} \{ \text{trace}[\bar{A}_\alpha, \bar{A}_\beta]^2 - (\text{trace}(\bar{A}_\alpha \bar{A}_\beta))^2 \} = -\frac{3}{2} \left(\sum_{\alpha > 4} |\bar{A}_\alpha|^2 \right)^2 = -\frac{3}{2} \left(\sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 \right)^2$$

and

$$(4.14) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{\alpha > 4} \{ (\text{trace} \bar{A}_4)(\text{trace}(\bar{A}_\alpha^2 \bar{A}_4)) - (\text{trace}(\bar{A}_\alpha \bar{A}_4))^2 \} \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \sum_{\alpha > 4} |\bar{A}_\alpha|^2 + 7c|\bar{T}|^2 - 3c \right) \sum_{\alpha > 4} |\bar{A}_\alpha|^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + 7c|\bar{T}|^2 - 3c \right) \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2, \end{aligned}$$

respectively. From (4.13) and Lemma 2.4, it follows that either

- (1) $\bar{A}_5 = \dots = \bar{A}_{n+1} = 0$; or
- (2) only two matrices \bar{A}_{α_0} and \bar{A}_{β_0} are different from the null $m \times m$ matrix, $|\bar{A}_{\alpha_0}|^2 = |\bar{A}_{\beta_0}|^2 = L$, and there exists an orthogonal matrix T such that

$$(4.15) \quad T^t \bar{A}_{\alpha_0} T = \sqrt{\frac{L}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T^t \bar{A}_{\beta_0} T = \sqrt{\frac{L}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the first case, one obtains

$$0 = \sum_{\alpha > 4} |\bar{A}_\alpha|^2 = \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2,$$

which means that $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$ or, equivalently, that $A_\alpha = 0$ for all $\alpha > 4$.

In the following, we shall assume that the second case occurs, and we will come to a contradiction.

Restricting (4.10) to the sequence of points $\{p_{k_r}\}_{k_r \in \mathbb{N}}$ and then taking the limit, we get, also using (4.14), that

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^3 \bar{\lambda}_i \bar{\lambda}_j (\bar{\lambda}_i^\alpha - \bar{\lambda}_j^\alpha)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{7c}{3} |\bar{T}|^2 - c \right) \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (\bar{\lambda}_i^\alpha - \bar{\lambda}_j^\alpha)^2,$$

where $\bar{\lambda}_i = \lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i$ and $\bar{\lambda}_i^\alpha = \lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^\alpha$. From (4.15) we have $\bar{\lambda}_i^\alpha \neq \bar{\lambda}_j^\alpha$ for $i \neq j$, and then, from (4.9), one obtains

$$(4.16) \quad \bar{\lambda}_i \bar{\lambda}_j = \frac{1}{2} \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{7c}{3} |\bar{T}|^2 - c \quad \text{for } i \neq j.$$

Now, on the one hand, taking the limit in (4.8) and applying Lemma 2.3, we get

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \bar{\lambda}_i \right)^2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 (\bar{\lambda}_i)^2 + 2 \left(\sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{14c}{3} |\bar{T}|^2 - 2c \right),$$

or, equivalently,

$$(4.17) \quad \frac{3}{2} |H|^2 = |\bar{\phi}_4|^2 + \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + \frac{14c}{3} |\bar{T}|^2 - 2c,$$

where $\phi_4 = A_4 - |H|I$ is the traceless part of A_4 and $\bar{\phi}_4 = \lim_{k_r \rightarrow \infty} \phi_4(p_{k_r})$.

On the other hand, we have

$$\sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_i \lambda_j = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (\lambda_i)^2 = 9|H|^2 - (|\phi_4|^2 + 3|H|^2) = 6|H|^2 - |\phi_4|^2,$$

which, taking the limit and using (4.16), gives

$$(4.18) \quad |\bar{\phi}_4|^2 = 6|H|^2 - 3 \sup_{\Sigma^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2 - 14c |\bar{T}|^2 + 6c.$$

Summarizing, from (4.17) and (4.18), one obtains

$$|\bar{\phi}_4|^2 = -\frac{3}{4} |H|^2,$$

which is a contradiction and, therefore, this case cannot occur.

We have just proved that our submanifold Σ^m actually is a cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$ for any $m \geq 3$.

Now, from (4.1), it is easy to see that

$$|\phi|^2 \leq 2c + \frac{m}{m-1} |H|^2 < r^2,$$

where ϕ is the traceless part of σ and r is the positive root of the polynomial

$$P(t) = t^2 + \frac{m(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} |H|t - m(c + |H|^2).$$

We then use [2, Theorem 1.5] (see also [16]) to conclude that $\phi = 0$, i.e. Σ^m is a totally umbilical cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$. \square

Theorem 4.5. *Let Σ^m be a complete non-minimal pmc submanifold in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > m \geq 3$, $c < 0$, with mean curvature vector field H and second fundamental form σ . If H is orthogonal to ξ and*

$$(4.19) \quad |\sigma|^2 + \frac{2c(m+1)}{m} |T|^2 \leq 4c + \frac{m^2}{m-1} |H|^2,$$

then Σ^m is a totally umbilical cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$.

Proof. Let us consider a local orthonormal frame field $\{E_{m+1}, \dots, E_{n+1}\}$ in the normal bundle such that $E_{m+1} = \frac{H}{|H|}$. Then, since $H \perp \xi$, we have

$$A_N = \sum_{\alpha > m+1} \langle N, E_\alpha \rangle A_\alpha$$

and, therefore, from the Schwarz inequality, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} |A_N|^2 &= \left| \sum_{\alpha>m+1} \langle N, E_\alpha \rangle A_\alpha \right|^2 \leq \left(\sum_{\alpha>m+1} |\langle N, E_\alpha \rangle| |A_\alpha| \right)^2 \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{\alpha>m+1} |\langle N, E_\alpha \rangle|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{\alpha>m+1} |A_\alpha|^2 \right) \leq |N|^2 |\mathcal{A}|^2 \\ &= (1 - |T|^2) |\mathcal{A}|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = \sum_{\alpha>m+1} |A_\alpha|^2$. Then, from (4.3), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (4.20) \quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta |\mathcal{A}|^2 &\geq c(2m - (m+1)|T|^2) |\mathcal{A}|^2 \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha>m+1} \{ (\text{trace } A_{m+1}) (\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_{m+1})) - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_{m+1}))^2 \} \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha,\beta>m+1} \{ \text{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2 \}, \end{aligned}$$

where we also used the fact that $-c \sum_{\alpha>m+1} |A_\alpha T|^2 \geq 0$.

Next, in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 4.4, we get

$$\sum_{\alpha,\beta>m+1} \{ \text{trace}[A_\alpha, A_\beta]^2 - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_\beta))^2 \} \geq -\frac{3}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^4$$

and, using (4.19),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha>m+1} \{ (\text{trace } A_{m+1}) (\text{trace}(A_\alpha^2 A_{m+1})) - (\text{trace}(A_\alpha A_{m+1}))^2 \} \\ \geq \left(\frac{m}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^2 + c(m+1)|T|^2 - 2cm \right) |\mathcal{A}|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Replacing in (4.20), we obtain that

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta |\mathcal{A}|^2 \geq \frac{m-3}{2} |\mathcal{A}|^4,$$

which, again as in the proof of Theorem 4.4, implies that $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$, and, therefore, $A_\alpha = 0$ for all $\alpha > m+1$.

On the other hand, since $H \perp \xi$ implies that $A_{m+1}T = 0$, and $A_N = 0$ implies that $|T| = \text{constant}$, from Proposition 3.4, we can see that

$$0 = c(m-1)|T|^2(1 - |T|^2),$$

which means that either $T = 0$ or $T = \pm\xi$. If $T = \pm\xi$, then Σ^m is a vertical cylinder $\pi^{-1}(\Sigma^{m-1})$ over a pmc submanifold Σ^{m-1} in $M^n(c)$, with second fundamental form σ_0 , satisfying $|\sigma_0| = |\sigma|$, and mean curvature vector field $H_0 = \frac{m}{m-1}H$. Then, from (4.19), it follows that

$$|\sigma_0|^2 \leq (m-1)|H_0|^2 + \frac{2c(m-1)}{m} < (m-1)|H_0|^2,$$

which is a contradiction. Hence $T = 0$ and, using [11, Theorem 2], this leads to the conclusion that Σ^m is a cmc hypersurface in $M^{m+1}(c)$.

Finally, we observe that, using (4.19), we have

$$|\phi|^2 \leq 4c + \frac{m}{m-1}|H|^2 < r^2,$$

where ϕ is the traceless part of σ and r is the positive root of the polynomial

$$P(t) = t^2 + \frac{m(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}|H|t - m(c + |H|^2),$$

and then, from [4, Theorem 5], we get that $\phi = 0$, which means that Σ^m is totally umbilical in $M^{m+1}(c)$. \square

In the case of pmc surfaces, we can state the following two results.

Theorem 4.6. *Let Σ^2 be a complete non-minimal pmc surface in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > 2$, $c > 0$, such that the angle between H and ξ is constant and*

$$|\sigma|^2 + 3c|T|^2 \leq 4|H|^2 + 2c.$$

Then, either

- (1) Σ^2 *is pseudo-umbilical and lies in $M^n(c)$; or*
- (2) Σ^2 *is a torus $\mathbb{S}^1(r) \times \mathbb{S}^1\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{c} - r^2}\right)$ in $M^3(c)$, with $r^2 \neq \frac{1}{2c}$.*

Proof. The map $p \in \Sigma^2 \rightarrow (A_H - \mu I)(p)$, where μ is a constant, is analytic, and, therefore, either Σ^2 is a pseudo-umbilical surface (at every point), or H is an umbilical direction on a closed set without interior points. In the second case, H is not an umbilical direction on an open dense set W . We shall work on this set and then we shall extend the results to the whole surface by continuity.

If Σ^2 is a pmc surface in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, then either Σ^2 is pseudo-umbilical, i.e. H is an umbilical direction everywhere, or, at any point in W , there exists a local orthonormal frame field that diagonalizes A_U for any normal vector field U defined on W (see [3, Lemma 1]). According to [3, Theorem 1], if Σ^2 is a pseudo-umbilical pmc surface in $\mathbb{S}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, then it lies in $M^n(c)$, and if the surface is not pseudo-umbilical, then it lies in $M^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$.

In the following, we shall assume that Σ^2 is not pseudo-umbilical and we shall prove that, in this case, it is a torus in $M^3(c)$.

First, let $\{E_3 = \frac{H}{|H|}, E_4, E_5\}$ be a local orthonormal frame field in the normal bundle, and then observe that $[A_\alpha, A_\beta] = 0$ for all α and β . Moreover, diagonalizing simultaneously A_4 and A_5 , we easily get

$$(\text{trace}(A_4 A_5))^2 = 2|A_4|^2 |A_5|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(|A_4|^2 + |A_5|^2)^2 = \frac{1}{2}|\mathcal{A}|^4,$$

which means that

$$(4.21) \quad \text{trace}[A_4, A_5]^2 - (\text{trace}(A_4 A_5))^2 = -2|A_4|^2 |A_5|^2 \geq -\frac{1}{2}|\mathcal{A}|^4.$$

Now, taking into account that

$$|A_\alpha T|^2 = \frac{1}{2}|T|^2 |A_\alpha|^2$$

for $\alpha \in \{4, 5\}$, since $\text{trace } A_\alpha = 0$, and then working exactly as in the proof of Theorem 4.4, we obtain

$$\Delta|\mathcal{A}|^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}|\mathcal{A}|^4 \geq 0.$$

By hypothesis, we have that the Gaussian curvature K of our surface satisfies

$$0 = 2K = 2c(1 - |T|^2) + 4|H|^2 - |\sigma|^2 \geq c|T|^2 \geq 0,$$

which means that Σ^2 is a parabolic space. Therefore, since $|\mathcal{A}|^2$ is a bounded subharmonic function, we get that $|\mathcal{A}|^2 = 0$, i.e. $A_4 = A_5 = 0$. Moreover, using Proposition 3.4, we can see that either $T = 0$ or $T = \pm\xi$. Again as in Theorem 4.4 we discard the second case and we conclude that Σ^2 lies in $M^3(c)$ by using [11, Theorem 2].

Finally, since Σ^2 is not pseudo-umbilical, from a result in [13] (see also [2, Theorem 1.5]), we obtain that $|\sigma|^2 = 4|H|^2 + 2c$ and that our surface is the torus $\mathbb{S}^1(r) \times \mathbb{S}^1\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{c} - r^2}\right)$, with $r^2 \neq \frac{1}{2c}$. \square

Theorem 4.7. *Let Σ^2 be a complete non-minimal pmc surface in $M^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $n > 2$, $c < 0$, such that H is orthogonal to ξ and*

$$|\sigma|^2 + 5c|T|^2 \leq 4|H|^2 + 4c.$$

Then Σ^2 is pseudo-umbilical and lies in $M^n(c)$.

Proof. Let us assume that Σ^2 is not pseudo-umbilical. Then, from (4.21), and working as in Theorem 4.5 we can prove that Σ^2 lies in $M^3(c)$. On the other hand, we observe that $|\sigma|^2 \leq 4|H|^2 + 4c < 4|H|^2 + 2c$, and, therefore, using a result in [18], we have that the surface is totally umbilical, which is a contradiction. \square

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